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Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Budget performance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	4
II.	Mandate performance	4
	A. Overall	4
	B. Budget implementation	5
	C. Mission support initiatives	5
	D. Regional mission cooperation	6
	E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions	6
	F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	6
III.	Resource performance	43
	A. Financial resources	43
	B. Summary information on redeployments across groups	44
	C. Monthly expenditure pattern	44
	D. Other revenue and adjustments	45
	E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	45
	F. Value of non-budgeted contributions	46
IV.	Analysis of variances	46
V.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	50

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely: security and stability; democratic governance and State legitimacy; rule of law and human rights; and support.

The final extension of the mandate of MINUSTAH was authorized by the Security Council, in its resolution 2350 (2017) of 13 April 2017, for a period of six months, to 15 October 2017. In the same resolution, the Council decided to establish a smaller follow-on peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH). During the reporting period, MINUSTAH prioritized liquidation activities, including but not limited to the mandated complete withdrawal of the military contingents and the drawdown of police personnel to reach the 295 United Nations police and 7 formed police units that formed the authorized strength for MINUJUSTH. The Mission also focused on transitioning mandated activities and closing facilities that were not needed by MINUJUSTH. The residual closing activities were undertaken by MINUJUSTH.

MINUSTAH incurred $90.0 million in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 100 per cent, compared with $337.8 million in expenditures and a resource utilization of 97.7 per cent during the 2016/17 financial period.

The financial performance for the reporting period reflects the net impact of: (a) the reduced requirements under military and police personnel ($5.57 million), attributable primarily to the accelerated repatriation of military and police personnel; (b) increased requirements for civilian personnel ($6.98 million), attributable primarily to higher separation costs, the retention of civilian personnel for an additional 2.5 months to support liquidation activities and the application of the revised salary scale for national staff effective September 2017; and (c) lower operational costs ($1.41 million) resulting primarily from reduced requirements for facilities and infrastructure owing to the earlier repatriation of military and police personnel and the cancellation of architectural and demolition work for the Delta camp in Port-au-Prince.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	44 490.0	38 918.7	5 571.3	12.5
Civilian personnel	26 176.7	33 159.4	(6 982.7)	(26.7)
Operational costs	19 333.3	17 921.1	1 412.2	7.3
Gross requirements	**90 000.0**	**89 999.2**	**0.8**	–
Staff assessment income	1 601.2	3 627.5	(2 026.3)	(126.5)
Net requirements	**88 398.8**	**86 371.7**	**2 027.1**	**2.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**90 000.0**	**89 999.2**	**0.8**	–

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned (average)*[b]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[c]
Military contingents	2 370	1 090	941	13.7
United Nations police	951	416	363	12.7
Formed police units	1 600	1 185	1 027	13.3
International staff	320	185	152	17.8
National staff				
National Professional Officers	101	39	41	(5.1)
General Service	831	353	273	22.7
United Nations Volunteers	94	46	38	17.4
Government-provided personnel	50	35	34	2.9

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Represents the planned average deployment based on the drawdown schedule applied in line with the authority to enter into commitments approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/302.

[c] Based on actual monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 February 2017 (A/71/787) and amounted to $336,602,400 gross ($328,494,600 net). It provided for 2,370 military contingent personnel, 951 United Nations police personnel, 1,600 formed police personnel, 50 government-provided personnel, 319 international staff, 916 national staff (including 98 National Professional Officers) and 94 United Nations Volunteers.

2. Subsequently, the Security Council, in its resolution 2350 (2017) of 13 April 2017, decided that the mandate of MINUSTAH should be extended for a final period of six months, and that the Mission should close by 15 October 2017.

3. In view of the decision of the Security Council to close the Mission, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that: (a) the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $105,000,000 gross for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2017; and (b) assess the amount of $105,000,000 for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2017 (A/71/836/Add.12, para. 21 (a) and (b)).

4. The General Assembly, in its resolution 71/302, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $90,000,000 gross ($88,398,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

5. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1542 (2004) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolution 2350 (2017).

6. The Security Council, in its resolution 2350 (2017), decided that the military component of MINUSTAH was to draw down gradually during the final six-month period, fully withdrawing from Haiti by 15 October 2017. In the same resolution, the Council requested that the Secretary-General begin to reduce the Mission's tasks in a phased manner, ensuring that the critical functions were defined and appropriate support capacity was maintained, and requested that MINUSTAH ensure a responsible transition to the successor mission, the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH).

7. The Mission was mandated to help the Security Council achieve the overall objective of restoring peace and security and furthering the constitutional and political process in Haiti.

8. Within that overall objective, during the period covered by the performance report, the Mission contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which have been grouped by component as follows: security and stability; democratic governance and State legitimacy; rule of law and human rights; and mission support.

9. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2017/18 period. In

particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

10. The security situation throughout Haiti, which was influenced by political uncertainty and socioeconomic grievances, remained relatively stable during the reporting period despite the repatriation of the military contingents and the drawdown of police personnel. The data available indicated declining crime rates for certain types of criminal activity, including homicide, lynching and kidnapping. During the reporting period, several key events marked the social, political and economic atmosphere in Haiti. They included: (a) the Government's budgetary proposal to increase taxes; (b) a general strike called in July 2017 by court workers in order to improve working conditions, improve wages and provide better career plans; and (c) the adoption of a strategic development plan for the Haitian National Police by the Superior Council of the National Police.

11. During the transition to MINUJUSTH, the Mission continued to mentor senior officers of the Haitian National Police on issues related to command, control, operational planning and the administrative management of different police units through the mentorship and advisory programme, which was adopted by the Mission in April 2017. Through the programme, the Mission's goal was to strengthen the capacity of the Haitian National Police by ensuring the transfer of the knowledge and skills of the United Nations police personnel to the national police officers in upper management levels. The programme was also aimed at supporting the objectives of the strategic development plan of the Haitian National Police for 2017–2021.

12. During the reporting period, the Mission continued the implementation of its comprehensive withdrawal plan and the joint MINUSTAH-United Nations country team transition plan to ensure a smooth transfer of assets and the handover of tasks to MINUJUSTH, the Haitian authorities, the country team and other partners by 15 October 2017.

13. Since the inauguration of Jovenel Moïse as President of Haiti on 7 February 2017, the country has continued to take steps to further consolidate its democratic institutions and stability. Nonetheless, the indirect elections to establish councils and assemblies at the municipal, departmental and interdepartmental levels, as envisaged in the Constitution, have been stalled since July 2017. On 25 August, the executive branch of the Government recommended the suspension of the electoral process, pending the revision by Parliament of relevant laws regulating local governance. That affected the implementation of the mandated rule-of-law activities, as municipal and departmental assemblies play a critical role in the appointment of judges and form the basis of the bottom-up political and democratic system in Haiti.

C. Mission support initiatives

14. During the performance period, the Mission completed the closure of camps and other facilities in Port-au-Prince, which accomplished the consolidation of the presence of the successor mission, MINUJUSTH, into two locations in Port-au-Prince: the logistics base at Mission headquarters and Delta camp. In addition, the Mission completed the refurbishment of camps for formed police units, which showed signs of ageing, and of the facilities of the Haitian National Police, where United Nations police personnel were co-located.

D. Regional mission cooperation

15. The Mission continued to collaborate with regional organizations in the implementation of its mandated goals, including through consultations with the Organization of American States (OAS), the Union of South American Nations, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Caribbean Common Market. The Mission also continued to support, in partnership with OAS and CARICOM, the high-level, binational dialogue between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

16. During the reporting period, MINUSTAH continued to work closely with the United Nations country team in accordance with the joint transition plan and in close consultation with the Government of Haiti. The partnership enabled a smooth transition of mandated activities to MINUJUSTH. In addition to consultations at the highest level with the President and the Prime Minister, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and other members of the Mission's senior leadership team travelled to all departmental capitals to inform local authorities, political parties and civil society of the changes in the configuration of the United Nations presence in the country. That engagement, which included a wide range of actors at national and local levels, was supported by the implementation of a joint communications strategy.

17. The United Nations country team and MINUSTAH worked with national counterparts on the development of the joint workplans in support of national priorities, following the signing of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework on 30 June 2017 by the Minister for Planning and External Cooperation. Aligned with the national development strategy and the general policy and programme of the Government of Haiti, the Framework prioritized five main pillars: (a) poverty reduction and the promotion of employment; (b) access to and the use of quality basic social services; (c) gender equality and protection; (d) resilience; and (e) governance. The United Nations country team, with the support of the good offices of MINUSTAH, also provided support to the Government of Haiti with regard to the nationalization of the Sustainable Development Goals. By the end of 2017, a rapid integrated assessment of the readiness of the country for the implementation of the Goals had been undertaken. To support the elaboration of the Government's road map on the mainstreaming of the Goals into national planning, a multi-agency mission on mainstreaming, acceleration, and policy support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was being prepared.

18. In view of the detrimental impact natural disasters can have on the humanitarian environment, programme delivery and mandate implementation, the United Nations country team and MINUSTAH worked closely with the humanitarian country team and national authorities in support of national efforts regarding disaster risk reduction and preparations for the 2017 hurricane season. The collaboration focused on the national contingency plan and the response mechanisms to Hurricanes Irma and Maria in areas such as joint operations and protection.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security and stability

19. During the reporting period, MINUSTAH continued to support the national police in the implementation of its five-year strategic development plan, including through the application of a revised mentoring and advisory approach devised as part

of the Mission's strategy for its transition to MINUJUSTH. United Nations police continued to work with the national police force to strengthen its capacity to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence through advocacy and technical and financial support. That support included training on the investigation of sex crimes, conducted jointly with the coordination office for women's affairs and the gender-based violence teams of the national police. The Mission also provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Rights for the organization of a workshop on women and the rule of law.

20. The twenty-eighth promotion, comprising 1,029 cadets, including 127 women, continued its seven-montn basic training initiated in May 2017. Upon its graduation in December, the national police force expanded to approximately 15,000 officers, representing a police-to-population ratio of 13.6 police officers, 9.5 per cent of them women, per 10,000 inhabitants. The goal of the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for the period 2017–2021 is to reach 18,000 officers, or a ratio of 15.1 to 10,000, of whom 12 per cent are women. Physical and medical tests, as part of the recruitment process for a target of 1,000 cadets for the twenty-ninth promotion, were under way by the end of the reporting period. The construction, rehabilitation and improvement of the national police infrastructure were ongoing, and included 74 construction projects and 38 projects aimed at providing logistics equipment and furniture, including the construction of four police stations in the Artibonite Department and one in the Grande-Anse Department. The procurement of crowd control and crime scene management kits was completed and the required training was delivered.

21. Security remained stable during the reporting period. Although the risk posed by criminal gangs has diminished in recent years, owing to the joint efforts of the Haitian National Police and MINUSTAH, they still remained a threat to the stability of the country. The difficult socioeconomic environment in the country continued to present risks of social unrest and discontent. The withdrawal of the Mission's military component, the drawdown and reconfiguration of its police component and the handover of security tasks to the Haitian National Police, still supported by United Nations police, has not had a discernible impact on the overall security situation in the country.

22. Since the strategic plan of the Haitian National Police for 2017–2021 was endorsed in July 2017, joint efforts by the Haitian National Police and MINUSTAH have been made to implement its priority actions. Notwithstanding the efforts of recent years, the capacity of the Haitian National Police was still limited owing to inadequate resources, logistics services, infrastructure maintenance and fleet management and a lack of advanced technologies. Overcoming the dependency of the national police on the logistical support provided by MINUSTAH during the period from 2004 to 15 October 2017 remained a significant challenge in the short and medium term.

23. In line with the decision of the Security Council, in its resolution 2350 (2017), to withdraw the military component and reduce the police component, MINUSTAH completed the drawdown to reach the authorized strength for MINUJUSTH of 295 United Nations police personnel and 7 formed police units.

24. Under its community violence reduction programme, MINUSTAH continued to support young people in vulnerable communities where gang violence had been prevalent, including by assisting with the social reinsertion of 80 juveniles, including 10 girls; conducting sensitization activities on peacebuilding, civic responsibility, leadership, gender, conflict prevention and mitigation; and supporting vocational training and income-generating activities.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security environment throughout Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 Decrease in the annual ratio of homicides reported per 100,000 habitants (2015/16: 9.6; 2016/17: 9.5; 2017/18: 9.4)	Achieved. The annual ratio of homicides reported decreased to 7.5 per 100,000 habitants
1.1.2 Decrease in the number of reported kidnappings at the national level per year (2015/16: 74; 2016/17: 60; 2017/18: 55)	Achieved. The number of reported kidnappings at the national level during the reporting period decreased to 21, including 10 women
1.1.3 Decrease in the number of armed gangs reported to be active in the hotspot areas of Cité Soleil, Bel-Air and Martissant (2015/16: 16; 2016/17: 24; 2017/18: 22)	Achieved. The number of armed gangs reported to be active decreased to 7. However, their illegal activities increased, particularly in Martissant, Grand Ravine and Delmas in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area
1.1.4 Implementation by the national police of a nationwide crime prevention strategy supported by community policing	Achieved. The Haitian National Police continued to implement the national crime prevention strategy included in the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Daily joint patrols and operations planned and organized by the national police and formed police units within crime-prone areas in order to reinforce security	14,500	Joint patrols (comprising 2,032 foot patrols and 12,468 vehicle patrols) were conducted
	703	Joint operations, including 127 carried out in crime-prone areas of the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince, were conducted
Daily joint patrols and operations planned and organized by the national police and assisted by United Nations police and formed police units in order to secure land, maritime and air borders within 9 departments where police units and/or military forces are presently deployed (except the South-East Department)	7,256	Joint patrols (comprising 1,112 foot patrols and 6,144 vehicle patrols) were conducted
Provision of operational support to the national police, upon request, in securing nationwide key sites and installations, mainly by means of fixed and mobile checkpoints, by United Nations police, formed police units and troops, with major emphasis on Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien	11	Special joint operations were conducted
	980	Fixed and mobile checkpoints were set up
		During the operations, 22.7 kg of illicit drugs (mainly marijuana) and 21 weapons were seized; 867 vehicles were checked, of which 64 were impounded, and 1,789 motorcycles were checked, of which 149 were impounded (mostly in Port-au-Prince). The vehicles and motorcycles were impounded mainly as a result of non-payment of insurance, non-payment of taxes and/or lack of a driver's licence. In addition, 16 suspected gang members were arrested by the Haitian National Police

Provision of daily support and advice, through co-location activities, to the national police for background checks of all cadets per promotion, to be performed prior to the conclusion of their basic training activities	Yes	Daily operational advice was provided to the Haitian National Police officers assigned to the permanent recruiting service on issues concerning background checks for all cadets that formed the twenty-eighth promotion
	1,042	Background checks (including for 129 women) were conducted and concluded during the training period
Provision of a quick-reaction military capability, upon request, to support the operational readiness of the quick-reaction capacity of the national police	Yes	7 quick-reaction joint exercises were held with formed police units and United Nations police personnel throughout the country to support the Haitian National Police special weapons and tactics team in maintaining operational readiness
Joint sweeps and special joint operations throughout the 10 departments, upon request by the national police, for the arrest of gang members, including gang leaders, especially in and around the Port-au-Prince area	Yes	7 special operations and 7 zone control operations were conducted jointly with military contingent and police personnel, resulting in the seizure of 6 firearms, 2 vehicles and 4 motorcycles. In addition, 7 suspected gang members were arrested by the Haitian National Police
Provision of daily technical support in the implementation of a national crime prevention strategy and community policing activities, as well as the establishment of a community security coordination committee	Yes	6 community policing activities (such as visits to schools and the organization of sport or public events and awareness campaigns, etc.) were conducted with community leaders and led by the departmental directors of the Haitian National Police, the Central Directorate of the Administrative Police and the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police. The community policing activities were implemented mainly in crime-prone neighbourhoods of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area in the pursuit of security and safe communities
Provision of support for the development of strategies on community policing throughout the national police departments, with a specific focus on sexual and gender-based violence crimes and safety issues affecting women and girls, through the organization of forums in 6 communes focusing on gender issues, violent crimes against women and at-risk youths and the conduct of group exercises involving real scenarios through the United Nations joint interim programme on police, justice and corrections	No	2 workshops at the departmental level on sexual and gender-based violence were conducted. The workshops were in line with the mandate of the Mission and the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021, and they were facilitated by the national police unit tasked with combating sexual crimes with support from MINUSTAH
Provision of technical advice and support to the Child Protection Brigade of the national police by means of field mission assessments and bi-monthly campaigns of sensitization on the subject of child trafficking at border admittance points	Yes	7 field mission assessments were conducted jointly with the Border Management Unit and United Nations Children's Fund to Ouanaminthe (North-East Department), Belladère (Central Department), Malpasse (West Department) and Anse-à-Pitre (South-East Department) and awareness campaigns for officers of the Child Protection Brigade of the Haitian National Police

Implementation of 23 community violence reduction projects in collaboration with ministries, local authorities, community groups and leaders and the United Nations country team in the areas of income generation, employment and entrepreneurship; security and stabilization; professional skills training; prevention of gender-based violence; and democratic governance and State legitimacy	No	Community violence reduction programmes could not be implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Implementation of 1 public outreach and community mediation project in support of community engagement, mobilization and participation to create an enabling environment for the reduction of conflict and insecurity, and fostering coordination between local authorities, communities, other national and international actors and the community violence reduction programme in order to determine needs, plan interventions and assess project impact	No	Community violence reduction programmes could not be implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Implementation of 2 sensitization and social mobilization activities for vulnerable groups in crime-prone areas to promote a culture of peace and raise awareness with regard to sexual and gender-based violence, including through the use of print and broadcast media outlets	No	Community violence reduction programmes could not be implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Implementation of 1 monitoring and evaluation project on the impact of the community violence reduction programme	No	Community violence reduction programmes could not be implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Improved operational and institutional capacities of the Haitian National Police, with specialized units in place

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.2.1 Increase in the number of national police officers per 10,000 citizens (2015/16: 14.0; 2016/17: 15.0; 2017/18: 15.5)	The ratio of national police officers per 10,000 citizens was 13.6 at the end of the reporting period The lower ratio was attributable primarily to the delayed commencement of the training programmes for the twenty-sixth and the twenty-seventh promotions owing to the renovation of facilities at the National Police Academy. That resulted in further delays for the twenty-eighth promotion, from which 1,022 cadets (including 115 women) graduated in December 2017
1.2.2 Increase in the number of female national police officers (2015/16: 1,051; 2016/17: 1,116; 2017/18: 1,249)	Achieved. At the end September 2017, the number of female national police officers was 1,260, which represents an increase of 9.0 per cent from the initial target of 1,116, set out in the budget report for the 2016/17 period

1.2.3 Increase in the number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence investigated as a result of the enhanced investigation capacity of the national police (2015/16: 122; 2016/17: 164; 2017/18: 195)	Achieved. The Haitian National Police investigated a total of 376 cases related to sexual and gender-based violence (rapes, domestic violence, etc.) The higher number of cases investigated was attributable to the efforts of MINUSTAH to enhance the investigative and operational capacity of the national police unit tasked with combating sexual crimes
1.2.4 Increase in the number of advanced training courses provided to the national police (2016/17: 86; 2017/18: 100)	72 police commissioners, including 4 women, participated in advanced training from the National Police Academy and graduated in April 2018 The lower number of advanced training courses provided was attributable to the decision of the Haitian National Police to postpone the advanced courses for 50 police inspectors and the sixth cohort of police commissioners to November 2018

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of daily operational advice and support to the national police Recruitment Unit to improve its recruitment process to ensure the expected number of cadets per entry-level promotion and to strive to increase the percentage of female cadets	Yes	Daily operational advice was provided to the national police Recruitment Unit, enabling the timely completion of the recruitment process for cadets of the twenty-ninth promotion, who started their seven months of training in February 2018. Daily advice was ongoing at the end of the reporting period to facilitate the completion of the thirtieth and thirty-first promotions
Provision of daily support to the national police Recruitment Unit on the development of a sensitization campaign to increase the number of cadets per promotion, including 15 to 20 per cent female cadets	Yes	Through daily support provided by United Nations police personnel co-located with the national police Recruitment Unit, 4 radio/television spots on recruitment awareness campaigns were developed. Field visits to secondary schools across the country were undertaken to meet with young women to explain the recruitment process and the importance of the participation of women. As a result, of the 15,677 applicants, 2,389 women (15.2 per cent) participated in the recruitment process to be enlisted as potential cadets of the thirtieth promotion upon the successful completion of all the tests
Provision of daily support to the national police Recruitment Unit regarding background checks of all aspiring cadets before their admission into the police force	No	Daily technical advice was provided regarding background checks for the 1,042 cadets (including 129 women) of the twenty-eighth promotion. However, the background checks were not conducted before the admission of the cadets, given the decision of the management of the Haitian National Police to only initiate the background checks once the cadets joined the National Police Academy

Provision of daily operational advice and support to the national police to ensure that its officers participate in in-service training and specialized training programmes on community policing, general information and intelligence gathering, border policing, traffic policing, command and leadership, ethics, security governance, gender mainstreaming, information technology, techniques and tactics of intervention and the maintenance of order, crime statistics and analysis, crime scene management, transnational and organized crime management, counter-terrorism and disaster management, including specific training for officers of the Directorate of Prison Administration	Yes	Daily operational advice was provided to the national police within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme, resulting in the delivery of training programmes on: (a) community policing for 62 police officers; (b) general information and police intelligence for 7 police officers; (c) command and leadership for 72 police officers; (d) information technology for 88 police officers; (e) crime scene management for 46 police officers; (f) maintenance of order for 114 police officers; (g) gender mainstreaming for 17 police officers; (h) sexual and gender-based violence for 38 police officers; (i) prison administration for 76 police officers; and (j) use of drones for 17 police officers. Moreover, training activities on prison incident management, the use of force and security and the maintenance of firearms in the police stations were facilitated
Provision of technical assistance on a weekly basis to national police instructors in specialized and in-service training through the train-the-trainers programme, particularly in the areas of human rights, prison security and incident management, traffic policing, border security and border management, countering trafficking of contraband and narcotics, intelligence-led policing, roles and responsibilities of supervisors, judicial policing, internal investigations, crowd control, community policing, forensics and coast guard service	Yes	Technical assistance was provided on a weekly basis to national police instructors by United Nations police personnel co-located at the National Police Academy, within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme. Those efforts resulted in the delivery of 4 training activities followed by review discussions with 14 police instructors on the development of curricula for all areas of training, including the development of training schedules. Training modules on border policing, intelligence-led policing, gender mainstreaming, sexual and gender-based violence, community policing and child protection were in the process of being reviewed and updated as of the end of the reporting period
Daily supervision and mentoring by specialized trainers from MINUSTAH of all specialized and in-service training, including but not limited to training in crowd control, human rights, prison security and incident management, traffic, border security, firearms handling and qualification (annual), the rule and responsibility of commanders, physical education, judicial policing, judicial and administrative investigations, gender-based violence, and corrections and intervention units	Yes	Daily mentoring and advice was provided in all 10 departments, within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme, resulting in the delivery of training activities on: (a) crime scene management for 46 police officers; (b) judicial policing for 27 police officers; (c) sexual and gender-based violence for 38 police officers; and (d) crowd control for 114 police officers. In addition, 356 police officers participated in discussions related to the use of force and the disciplinary legal framework of the Haitian National Police
Provision of weekly technical support to the National Police Academy on the management support programme aimed at providing field training for 40 inspectors and 25 commissioners and the promotion of gender balance at senior levels, including senior and upper-middle managers of the Directorate of Prison Administration, including a benchmarking police exchange course, which allows foreign police forces to provide support in improving the management skills	Yes	Technical assistance was provided on a weekly basis to Haitian National Police instructors by the United Nations police personnel co-located at the National Police Academy, within the framework of the mentorship and advisory programme. Technical assistance was also provided to the National Police Academy through police exchange courses, which resulted in the participation of 22 national police officers, including 7 women, in training courses on management and commanding skills in Chile, El Salvador and the United States of America

of national police officers, through an agreement signed with Police Communities of the Americas		
Provision of daily technical assistance to the national police on institution-building and capacity development of the units responsible for maintaining the integrity of borders, with a specific focus on maritime borders, through the Sea, Air, Border, Migration and Forest Police Directorate in Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes and Port-de-Paix, as well as the 3 international airports, in Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes, and the 4 official land border crossing points	No	Technical assistance was provided to national police officers on capacity development of the land border units, particularly since the Land Border Directorate of the Haitian National Police became operational in December 2017 and continued to expand its presence along the Haiti-Dominican Republic border The lower output was attributable to the phasing out of assistance provided to the Haitian National Police at the international airports and to the coast guard, owing to the operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of monthly technical advice to the national police unit combating sexual crimes, on the development of a database on cases of sexual and gender-based violence reported, investigated and referred to the justice system, including strengthening the unit with 6 additional police officers	Yes	Technical advice was provided on a monthly basis by United Nations police personnel co-located with the national police unit tasked with combating sexual crimes, and a database on cases of sexual and gender-based violence was implemented to improve the capacity to register, track and provide accurate reports. The database was presented to the Haitian National Police and the Central Directorate of Judicial Police in December 2017
Provision of weekly technical assistance to the national police Coordination Office and 10 departmental coordination offices to ensure their capability to handle sexual and gender-based violence, including the organization of a workshop on the issue with the participation of the national police, prosecutors and magistrates and training of 45 specialized national police officers on sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	Weekly technical assistance was provided by United Nations police personnel co-located at the women's national coordination office of the Haitian National Police in Port-au-Prince and at each of the 10 departments. In addition, 6 workshops were organized at the departmental level on sexual and gender-based violence, with the participation of all the sectors of the judicial system, notably the Haitian National Police, judges, prosecutors and local authorities
Provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights through a study on progress achieved in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence, including concrete recommendations, and a validation workshop organized in collaboration with other ministries, United Nations agencies, women's organizations and other relevant stakeholders	Yes	Technical assistance was provided by the United Nations police personnel co-located at both the women's national coordination office and the national police unit tasked with combating sexual crimes, including with regard to the development of the third international seminar on sexual and gender-based violence, which took place from 20 to 22 September 2017 at the National Police Academy. Approximately 140 participants from different governmental and non-governmental organizations attended the seminar, which enabled the development of a comprehensive report addressed to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Rights containing concrete recommendations in relation to the prevention and investigation of such crimes

Conduct of 24 specialized training courses for a total of 800 national police officers on crowd control, sexual and gender-based violence, HIV and civilian protection, including building the capacity of the national police instructors in those areas	11	Specialized training courses were held
	225	National police officers were trained (46 officers on crime scene management, 27 on judicial policing, 38 on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and 114 on crowd control)
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Conduct of 40 awareness-raising sessions for a total of 1,000 national police officers on human rights, ethics and values, especially for the personnel working in police stations, the Motorized Intervention Brigade, the Tactical Warrants and Intervention Bureau, the Crowd Control and Tactical Unit and the Public Order Unit, including training trainers for the headquarters of those units	18	Awareness-raising sessions were conducted for 360 national police officers
	1	2-day training activity was developed for 14 training-of-trainers of crowd control units (the Corps d'intervention et de maintien de l'ordre and the Unité départementale pour le maintien de l'ordre in Port-au-Prince) and the special weapons and tactics team
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of daily technical assistance to the national police forensic laboratory and crime scene investigation teams with the objective of increasing the capacity of the police to respond to a crime scene	Yes	Daily technical assistance was provided by the United Nations police personnel co-located at the Bureau de la police scientifique et technique, resulting in the provision of training on crime scene management to 46 national police officers assigned to the departmental sections of the Judicial Police. In addition, preparations were made for the provision of crime scene protection equipment to 10 departmental sections of the Judicial Police, procured in the context of the United Nations joint programme on police, justice and corrections
Provision of support for women's participation in recruitment processes for the national police through regular information campaigns through radio, television and billboards, as well as through networks of women's organizations and groups	Yes	Daily support was provided by the United Nations police personnel co-located at the permanent recruiting service of the Haitian National Police and through the United Nations International Network of Female Police Peacekeepers, resulting in the development of 2 radio/television spots on recruitment awareness campaigns and field visits to secondary schools across the country to meet with young women to explain the recruitment process and the importance of women's participation in that process
Renovation of 10 commissariats and subcommissariats in order to improve the working conditions of the national police officers	11	Infrastructure projects (2 new construction projects and 9 renovation projects of police commissariats and subcommissariats) were launched during the reporting period and were still ongoing. 4 were financed through quick-impact projects, 2 through the United Nations joint programme on police, justice and corrections, 1 through bilateral cooperation and 4 by the

		Government of Haiti, in line with the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021
Provision of technical and logistical support to 200 crowd control units in terms of equipment to ensure that they are operational and capable of managing disruption to public order. The support includes provision of protective equipment to members of crowd control mobile units and a unified advance mobile command post for crowd control units	Yes	Technical and logistical support was provided, and included the provision of training and crowd control equipment for 114 national police officers assigned to crowd control units through the United Nations joint programme on police, justice and corrections, resulting in the enhancement of the crowd control capabilities of the Haitian National Police
Provision of an integrated ballistic identification system, to enable the national police to increase significantly identification of suspects committing serious crimes with firearms	No	Support in the conduct of ballistic analysis and the preservation of bullets, including the daily mentoring of 7 national officers assigned to the ballistics section, was provided by United Nations police personnel co-located at the Bureau de la police scientifique et technique. An integrated ballistic identification system could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Construction/renovation of the Port Marigot commissariat in order to increase the effectiveness of the national police in providing policing services	No	The construction/renovation of the Port Marigot commissariat was not undertaken owing to ongoing discussions with the Haitian National Police for approval, which had not concluded by the end of the reporting period

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Improved administrative and management capacities of the Haitian National Police, with relevant specialized units in place

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.3.1 Development and adoption of the strategic plan of the national police for the period 2017–2021	Achieved. The strategic development plan for the period 2017–2021 was adopted on 5 July 2017 by the Superior Council of the Haitian National Police. Its implementation, led by the national police, was supported by MINUSTAH in close coordination with other stakeholders
1.3.2 Increase in the rate of implementation of the budget of the national police, including sufficient and specific funding for the Directorate of Prison Administration (2015/16: 98 per cent; 2016/17: 98.5 per cent; 2017/18: 99 per cent)	The rate of implementation of the budget of the Haitian National Police was 99.9 per cent for the fiscal year ending September 2017
1.3.3 Increase in the percentage of police school graduates assigned to the Directorate of Prison Administration (2015/16: 10 per cent; 2016/17: 10 per cent; 2017/18: 12 per cent)	9.6 per cent of the police officers who graduated from the twenty-eighth promotion in December 2017 were assigned to the Directorate of Prison Administration, on the basis of the decision of the Director General of the Haitian National Police

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of weekly technical assistance to the national police on the continued enhancement of its budget and finance system, including adequate and specific allocation of resources to the Directorate of Prison Administration and a continued increase in the capacity of its procurement management system	Yes	Weekly technical assistance was provided to the Directorate of Finance and Budget of the national police in order to improve the administration of budget resources and avoid cost overruns. That included proposing actions aimed at enhancing budget planning, budget execution and procurement processes, together with a budget monitoring and control mechanism. Technical support was provided through a joint commission of the Haitian National Police and MINUSTAH to prepare the national police budget for the period from October 2017 to September 2018, in consideration of the importance of providing adequate resources for the effective implementation of the strategic development plan for 2017–2021, including the allocation of adequate resources to the Directorate of Prison Administration
Conduct of quarterly meetings with the national police, including the Directorate of Prison Administration and international donors, to prepare proposals for technical and financial assistance for the development of administrative capacities, particularly in the areas of human resources management, logistics, supply, fleet management, facilities and communications	2	Meetings have been conducted since the adoption and implementation of the strategic development plan for 2017–2021: 1 meeting of the implementation and steering committee was held on 18 August 2017 and 1 meeting of the technical steering committee was held in October 2017. Those meetings were led by the Haitian National Police, including the leadership of the Directorate of Prison Administration, to discuss the utilization of available resources, the development of project proposals related to several policing areas and the need to increase commitment to and enhance coordination of the implementation of the Haitian National Police five-year strategic development plan
Provision of technical support to the General Inspectorate of the national police and the Directorate of Prison Administration in the conduct of formal investigations following alleged incidents of staff misconduct or violations of inmate rights	Yes	Technical support was provided on a daily basis by United Nations police personnel co-located at the Haitian National Police General Inspectorate in order to ensure that all reported cases of alleged incidents of national police personnel violating human rights, or of police misconduct (including violations of inmate rights) were duly investigated. That technical support resulted in the investigation of 126 cases related to alleged human rights violations and 158 alleged cases of misconduct
Collaboration on a daily basis with the Strategic Planning and Development Section of the national police on the implementation of the strategic plan of the national police for the period 2017–2021, including the development of specific action plans and the elaboration of follow-up mechanisms	Yes	Technical support was provided on a daily basis by United Nations police personnel co-located at the Strategic Planning Directorate with regard to the establishment of the implementation, monitoring and control mechanism and the development of action plans to facilitate the implementation and follow-up of the strategic development plan for 2017–2021

Provision of specialized training for continuous learning of the members of the Strategic Planning Directorate of the national police, together with communication tactics and materials to promote the strategic plan of the national police for the period 2017–2021, through the United Nations joint interim programme on police, justice and corrections	No	The joint efforts of the national police and MINUSTAH were focused on ensuring an inclusive consultation on and adoption of the Haitian National Police strategic development plan for 2017–2021
Conduct of regular high-level advocacy activities with the leadership of the national police on increasing the proportion of police school graduates assigned to the Directorate of Prison Administration	Yes	Regular meetings were held throughout the reporting period between the Director General of the Haitian National Police and both the Head of the MINUSTAH Police Component and the Head of the Corrections Section

Expected accomplishment 1.4: Enhanced ability of the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police to provide oversight to the entire police institution

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.4.1 Increase in the number of staff of the General Inspectorate of the national police who are equitably deployed throughout the entire country, with consideration given to gender balance and administrative capacity to function in accordance with international norms (2015/16: 300; 2016/17: 300; 2017/18: 320)	As at 30 June 2018, the total number of staff of the General Inspectorate was 263, including 52 women The lower number of staff was attributable to the pending decision of the Director General of the Haitian National Police to deploy additional personnel and the establishment of three General Inspectorate regions (North, South and Central Departments)
1.4.2 Development and approval of a strategic development plan for the General Inspectorate of the national police for 2017–2019	Achieved. The strategic development plan for the General Inspectorate of the national police for 2017–2019 was adopted by the Director General of the Haitian National Police in July 2017 and is currently under implementation
1.4.3 Increase in the number of sanctions, such as the revocation or suspension of police duties, adopted by the Director General of the national police on the basis of the recommendations of the General Inspectorate (2015/16: 275; 2016/17: 300; 2017/18: 325)	During the reporting period, the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police investigated 284 cases of alleged incidents of violations of human rights (126 cases) and misconduct including violations of inmate rights (158 cases). However, only 98 sanctions were carried out by the General Inspectorate owing to the significant number of pending decisions at the Office of the Director General

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Organization of 3 capacity-building training sessions for 25 newly assigned officers on police oversight and accountability mechanisms and preparation for police inspections conducted by the General Inspectorate of the national police	1	Training session on procedures related to planned and unforeseen inspections was conducted in September 2017 for 14 national police officers assigned to the 6 divisions of the General Inspectorate of the national police The lower output was attributable to the lack of new police officers assigned to the General Inspectorate, despite advocacy from MINUSTAH

Conduct of bimonthly meetings with the General Inspectorate of the national police on the implementation of the strategic development plan of the national police, including follow-up to the recommendations contained in the annual report of the General Inspectorate	Yes	Meetings were held on a weekly basis (17 in total), rather than a bimonthly basis, on the implementation of the strategic plan of the General Inspectorate of the national police for 2017–2019, and recommendations contained in the minutes of each meeting were followed up
Provision of technical assistance to the General Inspectorate of the national police on the drafting, review and implementation of the strategic plan of the General Inspectorate for the period 2017–2019	Yes	Technical assistance was provided on a weekly basis by United Nations police personnel co-located at the General Inspectorate of the national police. The strategic development plan for the General Inspectorate of the national police for 2017–2019 was adopted by the Director General in July 2017 and is currently under implementation
Provision of daily assistance to the national police, in conjunction with the Office of the Chief Inspector General, on the final implementation of the vetting of the integrity of the remaining 2,500 national police officers, as well as the vetting of the new recruits	No	Daily assistance was provided with regard to the vetting of the integrity of the national police in Port-au-Prince and in all 10 regions of Haiti. That included participation in the background check process, which included verifying education degrees and study levels, conducting vetting interviews and conducting surveys of the people of the neighbourhoods in which officers/cadets had been raised or currently live, for both current officers and the 1,022 cadets who were part of the twenty-eighth promotion The lower output was attributable to the decision made by the Director General of the Haitian National Police to reduce the number of cadets admitted to the twenty-eighth promotion compared with the number of cadets admitted to the twenty-seventh promotion
Provision of technical support and advice to the General Inspectorate, through bimonthly meetings to review and/or develop regulations related to the implementation of inspections and annual audits of the police services	Yes	Weekly meetings were held to plan inspections and audits of police services throughout the country. During the reporting period, a team from the General Inspectorate, supported by United Nations police personnel, conducted 3 missions of inspection in the Artibonite, Central and Grande-Anse Departments, visiting 140 premises of the national police. In addition, 1 audit was conducted on police staffing and the functioning of the central workshop of the Haitian National Police
Provision of support to the national police to build and implement an accountability office, which will be responsible for responding within 1 month to the complaints and recommendations of individuals, and creating a more accessible communications system using text messaging and email to correspond with applicants and to record feedback received from clients	No	Support was not provided owing to a lack of commitment with regard to putting in place an accountability office and the lack of an adequate information technology infrastructure and system to support the implementation of a communications system. During the reporting period, discussions continued at both the decision-making and technical level to develop a draft proposal

Expected accomplishment 1.5: Enhanced control of the country's air, land and maritime borders through the development and implementation of an integrated border management strategy

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.5.1 Strengthen the border security of the country by recruiting, training and deploying border police officers (2017/18: 50)	Achieved. The Land Border Directorate of the Haitian National Police was created and began its functions on 27 December 2017. A total of 150 police officers, including 10 women, were assigned to the Directorate, which increased the presence of border police officers along the 388 km border with the Dominican Republic
1.5.2 Development and delivery of a comprehensive training programme for Haitian immigration officers	Achieved. A training curriculum was developed and a training course on border security was conducted from September to October 2017, benefiting 150 national police officers, including 10 women
1.5.3 Installation and implementation of the Interpol exchange information system and automated passport scanning system at all entry points in Haiti	The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) exchange information system and automated passport scanning system could not be implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
1.5.4 Increase in the number of customs surveillance officers (2015/16: 320; 2016/17: 410; 2017/18: 500)	As at 30 September 2017, the number of customs officers was 396, including 46 women The lower number of customs officers was attributable to the decision of the Government of Haiti to maintain the current levels of customs surveillance officers

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provide technical expertise and support, through weekly meetings of the working group composed of the national police, the International Organization for Migration and MINUSTAH, for the deployment of the Haitian land border police	No	Technical expertise and support were provided until 15 October 2017
Provision of technical support through biweekly meetings with the working group on immigration authority reform to draft the standard operating procedures for immigration officers, the curriculum for training and the implementation action plan for their information technology platform	No	Technical expertise and support were provided until 15 October 2017. However, the drafting of standard operating procedures for immigration officers could not be completed owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the prioritization of liquidation activities
Weekly meetings with the working group on customs surveillance reform to strengthen the activities of the Customs Surveillance Directorate with the capability to carry out its fiscal, economic and protective mission in full concordance with the customs code and international treaties and regulations, through the preparation of standard operating procedures and proper distribution of well-trained customs surveillance officers to all ports of entry	No	Weekly meetings with the working group on customs surveillance reform to strengthen the activities of the Customs Surveillance Directorate were undertaken until 15 October 2017. However, the preparation of standard operating procedures and the proper distribution of well-trained customs surveillance officers to all ports of entry were not completed owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the prioritization of liquidation activities

Provision of technical advice to the Haitian General Customs Administration and the Ministry of Economy and Finance through weekly meetings to draft guidelines on the improvement of security procedures at border crossing points, maritime ports and airports	Yes	Technical advice and support were provided until 15 October 2017. The draft guidelines and standard operating procedures were completed in September 2017 and were pending final adoption by Haitian authorities
Provision of daily technical advice to the Sea, Air, Border, Migration and Forest Police Directorate through co-location of United Nations police officers at its headquarters to support the implementation of its strategic plan, including through support in drafting standard operating procedures for air, land and maritime border policing and through the training of specialized border police officers and their progressive deployment along the land border with the Dominican Republic	Yes	Daily technical advice was provided at the departmental level and at the Land Border Directorate of the Haitian National Police. A total of 150 police officers, including 10 women, were selected and received a training course on border security from September to October 2017. Efforts continued to increase the presence of the national police along the 388 km border with the Dominican Republic

Component 2: democratic governance and State legitimacy

25. During the reporting period, progress on the joint legislative agenda remained slow. During July and August 2017, the suspension of some parliamentary sessions had an impact on the implementation of mandated activities. As at 11 September, when the 2017 legislative year was formally closed, only three draft laws had been adopted by both chambers of Parliament and submitted to the executive branch, bringing the total number of draft laws voted upon and adopted to four, out of the 51 draft proposals included in the joint legislative agenda.

26. Steps were taken by Parliament and the Superior Council of the Judiciary towards the establishment of a permanent electoral council. In addition, a broad range of Haitian society called for reforms to simplify the electoral cycle, establish a permanent electoral council and strengthen legal oversight bodies and other mechanisms aimed at stabilizing the country's democratic institutions and reforming its governance.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: All-inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, taking into account the 30 per cent quota of women in public administration

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 Adoption of a legislative agenda mutually agreed upon by the executive branch and Parliament	Achieved. A legislative agenda for 2017 was adopted by the executive and legislative branches of the Government on 10 April 2017 and remained valid during the reporting period
2.1.2 Maintenance of the number of local authorities and civil society organizations, including women's groups, that are engaged in political dialogue, conflict resolution and management at the local level (2015/16: 50; 2016/17: 50; 2017/18: 50)	Information on the number of local authorities and civil societies organizations for the reporting period could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Conduct of bimonthly meetings with the President's main advisers to provide advice on an all-inclusive political process	Yes	Meetings were held before, during and after the adoption by Parliament of the national budget for the period from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2018, for which an extraordinary session of Parliament was convened by the President of Haiti
Support for consensus-building on the legislative agenda, notably the revision and adoption of the electoral law and the law on political parties and other legal texts relevant to the stability of Haiti, including through monthly meetings with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the executive branch and representatives of political parties and civil society	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the executive branch and representatives of political parties and civil society. The legislative agenda for 2017 was adopted by the executive and legislative branches of the Government on 10 April 2017 but did not include draft laws on elections and political parties, as the electoral process started in 2015 and ended in 2017 with the publication of the final results of the presidential election in January 2017 and the publication of the final results of the elections of local governance entities
Support for consensus-building on the establishment of the constitutional council and the permanent electoral council, as set out in the Constitution, and other measures pursued by the authorities to consolidate institutional stability	Yes	Parties from across the political spectrum and civil society representatives called for a national dialogue to address, inter alia, constitutional reform, indirect elections and the schedule for the next electoral cycle, which is due to take place in 2019
Facilitation of enhanced cooperation between the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of Government	Yes	Agreement was reached among the branches of power with regard to resolving the issue of prolonged pretrial detention and overcrowding of prisons, which remained a serious human rights concern in Haiti
Conduct of 1 workshop in 3 departments, in cooperation with women's organizations and the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights, to validate the departmental action plans on key gender issues and laws identified in 2016 and 2017	4	Workshops were conducted, in cooperation with women's organizations and the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Rights, to validate the departmental action plans on key gender issues in the Artibonite, Nippes, South-East and North Departments
Provision of technical support to the national civil society organizations network for the organization of 10 focus groups with departmental and local authorities to strengthen and advocate for better State-society linkage and improve all-inclusive political dialogue	No	Technical support to the national civil society organizations network could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of technical support to 2 departments on at least a quarterly basis, in connection with departmental multisectoral technical roundtables and/or civil society consultations	No	Technical support could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints following the end of the Mission's mandate and the prioritization of liquidation activities

Conduct of a nationwide communications and public information campaign in support of political dialogue, national reconciliation, peace and the promotion of stable national institutions, through public advocacy and civic education using various communications tools, including MINUSTAH FM radio, strategic partners and the national media	No	A nationwide communications and public information campaign in support of political dialogue, national reconciliation, peace and the promotion of stable national institutions could not be conducted owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Strengthened capacity of State institutions to provide services at the central and local levels

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.2.1 Formulation, with the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities, of a gender-sensitive action plan to support the central coordination of delegations	Support was provided, through the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Rights, for the embedding of a dedicated gender unit in the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government
2.2.2 Steps taken towards the adoption of a new electoral law and the establishment of a permanent electoral council	On 11 September 2017, the upper and lower chambers of Parliament initiated steps to constitute a permanent electoral council by establishing a bicameral commission to select the 3 representatives of Parliament to be appointed to the 9-member council. During the reporting period, the Superior Council of the Judiciary also launched a call for candidates to select its 3 representatives

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of technical assistance, through weekly meetings, on the drafting of the new electoral law	No	Technical assistance could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of technical assistance, through weekly meetings, on the structure and establishment of a permanent electoral institution	No	Technical assistance could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of advice, through weekly meetings, to the Electoral Council on the management of electoral operations	No	Weekly meetings were not undertaken owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Conduct of a nationwide communications and public information campaign in support of the participation of women and youth in strengthening State capacity, through public advocacy and civil education using various communications tools, including partnerships on joint projects with national entities and the national media	No	A nationwide communications and public information campaign in support of the participation of women and youth in strengthening State capacity could not be conducted owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Provision of at least 4 technical assistance meetings to the Directorate of Local Government at the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities to advocate for key legal provisions and follow up on key priorities with respect to governance issues	No	Technical assistance could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Organization and conduct of a workshop with the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Collectivities to develop a gender-sensitive action plan on departmental administration and the coordination of departmental delegations	No	A workshop with the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government to develop a gender-sensitive action plan on departmental administration and the coordination of departmental delegations could not be conducted owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Implementation of 60 quick-impact projects to strengthen State capacities to provide basic public services to the population, reinforce rule of law structures, support civil society engagement in good governance and provide opportunities to foster democracy in all 10 departments, with a higher concentration around the 2 regional offices	No	Quick-impact projects were not implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Component 3: rule of law and human rights

27. During the reporting period, progress in the performance of the judiciary continued to be limited, owing primarily to pending appointments to the Supreme Court and a general strike called in July 2017 by employees of the courts, which paralysed the operation of courts of first instance nationwide until 2 August. In the absence of a Government response to their demands for better wages, training and health insurance, employees resumed the strike on 22 August. After a meeting with employees, the Senate began negotiations with the Government to broker an agreement, and on 24 August workers resumed their functions and criminal hearings resumed. In the field of corrections, MINUSTAH continued to support the implementation of the strategic development plan of the Directorate of Prison Administration for the period 2017–2021 through the drafting of related action plans; the implementation of 15 directives, including on matters such as gender and mental health; the design of a road map to improve health services in prisons; and an analysis of deaths occurring in detention.

28. MINUSTAH continued the implementation of mandated activities with respect to rule of law and human rights until the subsequent transition of those activities to MINUJUSTH on 15 October 2017. The core mandated areas addressed by MINUSTAH, including focused engagement with regard to the rule of law and human rights, were affected by the closure of regional offices, in particular the offices of the Model Jurisdiction Section in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien on 30 June 2017, which effectively interrupted the support to those jurisdictions.

29. Owing to the short reporting period, limited progress was achieved in the human rights sector. The Government did not take steps to appoint a high-level focal point at the ministerial level, effectively preventing the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights from finalizing a national action plan on human rights. Similarly, despite the fact that the Office for the Protection of Citizens was accredited in 2013

as a national human rights institution with "A" status, the replacement of the national ombudsperson for human rights was not accomplished during the reporting period.

30. Due to a climate of lawlessness and impunity, human rights were not respected, which resulted in sexual violence against women and girls, in addition to other issues. Lack of political will further constrained the empowerment of women and their full participation in decision-making. MINUSTAH highlighted human rights concerns with respect to draft laws on good moral conduct and on marriage, adopted by the Senate on 30 June and 1 August 2017, that appeared to target members of sexual minority communities.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress in the strengthening and functioning of key accountability mechanisms in compliance with international human rights standards

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 The Superior Council of the Judiciary assumes its full role in providing oversight of the judiciary and judges are evaluated (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 20)	Information on the number of judges evaluated by the Superior Council of the Judiciary could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities During the reporting period, MINUSTAH assisted the Superior Council of the Judiciary in strengthening its internal mechanisms for investigations into allegations of violations of human rights committed by judges
3.1.2 All allegations against judges are investigated by the Judicial Inspectorate of the Superior Council of the Judiciary (2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 60; 2017/18: 60)	Information on the number of allegations against judges who were investigated could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
3.1.3 Increase in the number of cases of alleged human rights violations, the illegal use of lethal force and other alleged cases of misconduct, including sexual exploitation, investigated by the General Inspectorate of the national police that resulted in a recommendation of sanctions (2015/16: 150; 2016/17: 200; 2017/18: 250)	Information regarding activities of the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities However, MINUSTAH assisted the Inspectorate General in strengthening its internal mechanism for investigations into allegations of violations of human rights committed by police officers. While no data was available for the specific period from 1 July to 15 October, it is estimated that 35 per cent of investigated cases in 2017 by the General Inspectorate led to the implementation of sanctions
3.1.4 Increase in the number of investigations of cases of the use of firearms by police officers to determine whether their use was justified under the national regulatory framework (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 25)	Information regarding the number of investigations of cases of the use of firearms by police officers could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities Despite the lack of data available on the number of investigations, throughout the reporting period MINUSTAH continued to advocate more systematic investigations into the use of force and firearms by national police officers

3.1.5 Increase in the number of police and judiciary proceedings concluded in relation to the most serious cases of human rights violations perpetrated between 1957 and 2004 (2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 2)	Legal proceedings against those allegedly responsible for the commission of past gross serious human rights violations have not progressed since February 2014, when a court of appeal declared admissible the accusation of crimes against humanity against Jean-Claude Duvalier and some of his associates
3.1.6 Enhancement of the capacity of the Prosecution Inspection Office of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to perform inspections in tribunals of first instance throughout the country (2017/18: 5)	Information regarding activities of the Prosecution Inspection Office of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security during the reporting period could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of technical support and advice on the planning and undertaking of inspections of the Prosecution Inspection Office through 7 training sessions	No	Technical assistance could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Conduct of 1 workshop in each appellate jurisdiction, 1 workshop for deans of all first instance courts and 1 regional workshop for justices of the peace on the evaluation process	No	Workshops were not conducted owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Conduct of bimonthly meetings, advocacy and support for the implementation of the evaluation mechanism in the 5 appellate jurisdictions, combined with specific monitoring in the 3 model jurisdictions (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes)	No	Meetings, advocacy and support for the implementation of the evaluation mechanism in the 5 appellate jurisdictions could not be conducted owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of technical support through a curriculum of courses on gender and justice for the magistracy school and judicial actors	No	Technical support could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Advocacy, through monthly meetings, with the Superior Council of the Judiciary and the Government to ensure that the Council assumes its role as the oversight body for misconduct by judges and investigates allegations of human rights violations, including sharing of information on misconduct of judges at the request of the certification commission for judges	Yes	Through monthly meetings, MINUSTAH assisted the Superior Council of the Judiciary in strengthening its internal mechanisms for investigations into allegations of violations of human rights committed by judges
Monitoring of ongoing violations of human rights, including gender-based violations, and the publication of at least one report on the subject	Yes	In July 2017, the Mission and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights published a detailed report on the human rights situation in Haiti covering the period from July 2015 to December 2016. The report specifically covered violations against women and girls

Recruitment of 2 experts to support the updating of the strategic plan of the Superior Council and holding of a three-day workshop with senior management of the Council	Yes	Through the United Nations joint interim programme on police, justice and corrections, support was provided to key activities to reinforce the rule of law in Haiti, which included, inter alia, assistance with the finalization of the 2017–2019 strategic plan for the Superior Council of the Judiciary
Organization of a national workshop on dialogue with judges	Yes	In July 2017, the human rights component organized the sixth session of the dialogue of judges, which focused on the right to liberty
Conduct of an advocacy workshop on gender and the administration of justice for magistrates and prosecutors	No	An advocacy workshop on gender and the administration of justice for magistrates and prosecutors could not be conducted owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of technical support to further implement a system for the evaluation of prosecutors through the United Nations joint interim programme on police, justice and corrections	No	Technical support to further implement a system for the evaluation of prosecutors could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of weekly technical assistance to the General Inspectorate of the national police through the sharing of investigative reports on alleged human rights violations and daily meetings with the Chief Inspector General to follow up on cases of alleged human rights violations, including the illegal use of lethal force and other alleged cases of misconduct and, when relevant, on sanctions by the Inspectorate General of the national police	No	Weekly technical assistance to the General Inspectorate of the national police could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of technical support and advice, through bimonthly meetings, to the Prosecution Inspection Office on planning inspections and provision of office and computer supplies	No	Technical support could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Establishment of the terms of reference of the new structure of the Superior Council and the relevant organization chart and recruitment process	No	Terms of reference could not be established owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of technical assistance to the Superior Council of the Judiciary to establish a system for the evaluation of judges, update their personnel files and computerize the evaluation process, through the recruitment of an expert	No	Support to the Superior Council of the Judiciary could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Recruitment of 1 expert to establish the virtual library of the Superior Council of the Judiciary	No	Support to the Superior Council of the Judiciary could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Organization of a workshop with all concerned actors and provision of technical support to develop a national action plan for the Superior Council of the Judiciary to address serious human rights violations perpetrated between 1957 and 2004	No	Support to the Superior Council of the Judiciary could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of support to civil society organizations in documenting serious human rights violations perpetrated between 1957 and 2004	No	Support to civil society organizations in documenting serious human rights violations perpetrated between 1957 and 2004 could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Progress in the functioning of key justice institutions, such as the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the prosecution services, the establishment of juvenile courts nationwide and a national legal aid system

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2.1 Implementation of a national legal aid programme for indigent individuals, including for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and women and children in prolonged pretrial detention	A national legal aid programme could not be implemented during the reporting period owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of technical support and advice through bimonthly meetings on the implementation of the national programme on legal aid, including for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and women and children in prolonged pretrial detention	No	Technical support to the implementation of the national programme on legal aid could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Progress towards completion, adoption and implementation of crucial law reform

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.3.1 Adoption and implementation of a new criminal code and a new criminal procedure code, including a sensitization campaign	The draft codes were submitted to Parliament on 25 April 2017, followed by a nationwide consultation process conducted by the Senate permanent commission on justice and security. As of the end of the reporting period, the permanent commission on justice and security of the lower chamber of Parliament had not scheduled its national consultations

3.3.2 Adoption and implementation of laws on the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor, legal aid and the forensic institute, in the context of crucial law reform (2017/18: 3)	The Senate began reviewing the draft law on legal aid in early August 2017. The lower chamber of Parliament adopted the draft law on a forensic institute on 22 August 2017
3.3.3 Preparation and implementation of the first Haitian national border policy by the Interministerial Technical Border Commission, with support from MINUSTAH	A draft proposal of the Haitian national border policy was developed by the Interministerial Technical Border Commission with assistance from MINUSTAH. The policy was not adopted owing to a reshuffle in the membership of the Commission and the end of the mandate of the Mission
3.3.4 Drafting of at least 4 protocols to provide for the involvement of key institutions (police, customs, immigration, agriculture) in border management	The drafting of protocols to provide for the involvement of key institutions in border management could not be completed owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
3.3.5 Adoption by the Parliament of a legislative code on issues related to children	A draft legislative code on issues related to children was introduced in Parliament by the executive but was later withdrawn for further amendment

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of technical expertise and support on border management issues through weekly meetings with the Executive Secretary of the Interministerial Technical Border Commission and provision of 6 months of consultancy services for the preparation of the national border policy implementation plan	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with members of the Interministerial Technical Border Commission in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince. During the reporting period, a draft national border policy, including its implementation plan, was developed but not adopted
Provision of support and advice, through weekly meetings, on the drafting of a legislative code on issues related to children	No	Support for the drafting of a legislative code on issues related to children could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Conduct of a communications and public information sensitization campaign, including the production of at least 5 radio and television programmes for the promotion of the new criminal code and the new criminal procedure code	No	Communications and a public information sensitization campaign for the promotion of the new criminal code and the new criminal procedure code could not be conducted owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of support through bimonthly meetings and technical advice to the reform commission in charge of the implementation of the criminal code and the criminal procedure code	No	Support to the reform commission in charge of the implementation of the criminal code and the criminal procedure code could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Provision of technical support through consultancy services to train at least 100 judicial personnel	No	Technical support to train at least 100 judicial personnel could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of support through bimonthly meetings and technical advice to the reform commission in charge of reforming the law on the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor, legal aid and the forensic institute	No	Support and technical advice to the reform commission in charge of reforming the law on the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor, legal aid and the forensic institute could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Drafting of the law on the functioning of the Office of the Prosecutor and internal rules of the Office of the Prosecutor, through consultancy services	No	Support to the Office of the Prosecutor could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Training workshop for lawyers in 5 jurisdictions of the Court of Appeals and supply of equipment for the legal aid commission	No	Training for lawyers in 5 jurisdictions of the Court of Appeals could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Drafting of the law on the expertise, list of experts and internal regulations of the Medico-Legal Institute, and training for coroners, crime scene management actors and staff who operate medical devices	Yes	A law with regard to the Medico-Legal Institute was drafted and adopted by the lower chamber of Parliament on 22 August 2017
Drafting of the law on internal regulations of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and organization of a workshop on that law	No	Support to the drafting of the law on internal regulations of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of logistical support through the organization of 8 workshops for 50 members of the bar associations, 20 judicial inspectors, 50 magistrates and 20 judicial police on the contents of the law on the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor, legal aid and the forensic institute and provision of office and computer supplies	No	Support to workshops on the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor, legal aid and the forensic institute could not be provided owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Expected accomplishment 3.4: Progress towards an efficient judicial system in 3 model jurisdictions (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes)

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.4.1 Increase in the efficiency of the judicial system in 3 model jurisdictions by increasing the number of court hearings per year on penal cases in Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes and Port-au-Prince (2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 250, Les Cayes: 250, Port-au-Prince: 350; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 300, Les Cayes: 300, Port-au-Prince: 420; 2017/18: Cap-Haïtien: 310, Les Cayes: 310, Port-au-Prince: 430)	Following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2350 (2017), the Mission decided to close its offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien by 30 June 2017. Consequently, support to the model jurisdictions was not provided and information regarding the increase in the efficiency of the judicial system in the 3 model jurisdictions was not collected
3.4.2 Increase in the number of cases closed by investigating judges in the 3 model jurisdictions in Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes and Port-au-Prince (2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 210, Les Cayes: 162, Port-au-Prince: 1,155; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 252, Les Cayes: 195, Port-au-Prince: 1,270; 2017/18: Cap-Haïtien: 262, Les Cayes: 205, Port-au-Prince: 1,280)	Following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2350 (2017), the Mission decided to close its offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien by 30 June 2017. Consequently, support to the model jurisdictions was not provided and information regarding the number of cases closed by investigating judges in the 3 model jurisdictions was not collected
3.4.3 Decrease in the number of detainees awaiting trial for more than 2 years in the 3 model jurisdictions by 35 per cent (2015/16: 2,031 persons; 2016/17: 1,321 persons; 2017/18: 860 persons)	Following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2350 (2017), the Mission decided to close its offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien by 30 June 2017. Consequently, support to the model jurisdictions was not provided and information regarding the number of detainees awaiting trial for more than 2 years in the 3 model jurisdictions was not collected
3.4.4 Increase in the number of cases closed by legal aid offices in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes by 40 per cent (2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 91, Les Cayes: 67; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 135, Les Cayes: 100; 2017/18: Cap-Haïtien: 189, Les Cayes 140)	Following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2350 (2017), the Mission decided to close its offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien by 30 June 2017. Consequently, support to the model jurisdictions could not be provided and information regarding the number of cases closed by legal aid offices in those model jurisdictions was not collected
3.4.5 Increase in the number of female, male and children detainees having access to legal aid in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes by 30 per cent (2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 192, Les Cayes: 240; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 288, Les Cayes: 360; 2017/18: Cap-Haïtien: 374, Les Cayes: 468)	Following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2350 (2017), the Mission decided to close its offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien by 30 June 2017. Consequently, support to the model jurisdictions could not be provided and information regarding the number of female, male and children detainees having access to legal aid in those model jurisdictions was not collected
3.4.6 Increase in the number of victims of sexual and gender-based violence who receive assistance from the legal aid offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien by 20 per cent (2015/16: Cap-Haïtien: 25, Les Cayes: 0; 2016/17: Cap-Haïtien: 100, Les Cayes: 100; 2017/18: Cap-Haïtien: 120, Les Cayes: 120)	Following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 2350 (2017), the Mission decided to close its offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien by 30 June 2017. Consequently, support to the model jurisdictions could not be provided and information regarding the number of victims of sexual and gender-based violence who receive assistance from the legal aid offices in those model jurisdictions was not collected

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of technical support through daily advocacy to the actors of the courts in the 3 model jurisdictions and monitoring of court hearings	No	Technical support was provided only in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince, as MINUSTAH closed its offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien on 30 June 2017
Provision of technical support to the legal aid offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien through the identification of detainees in pretrial detention, the distribution of files to the legal aid offices and the monitoring of activities of the legal aid offices	No	MINUSTAH closed its regional offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien on 30 June 2017
Provision of technical support to court actors through daily advocacy for the effective implementation of immediate trial procedure	No	Technical support was provided only in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince, as MINUSTAH closed its regional offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien on 30 June 2017
Provision of technical support through weekly monitoring of new incarcerations for quick treatment of cases	No	Technical support was provided only in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince, as MINUSTAH closed its regional offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien on 30 June 2017
Provision of legal aid through the legal aid offices to victims of sexual and gender-based violence in the model jurisdictions in the North and South departments	No	MINUSTAH closed its regional offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien on 30 June 2017
Provision of technical support through consultancy services for the implementation of a project in 1 of the model jurisdictions (North or South) on the management of the registry and evidence by secretarial staff and prosecution clerks, and provision of equipment for the clerk's office to protect evidence and establish an electronic record management system with specific training for relevant staff of the Court of First Instance	No	MINUSTAH closed its regional offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien on 30 June 2017
Provision of legal aid through the legal aid offices to indigent individuals who have been detained awaiting trial and to women and children in the model jurisdictions in the North and South departments by 10 lawyers and 24 trainee lawyers full-time for 12 months, provision of specific training for 70 trainee lawyers of the 2 legal aid offices and procurement of legal documents	No	MINUSTAH closed its regional offices in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien on 30 June 2017

Expected accomplishment 3.5: Enhanced infrastructure, health and sanitation in the Haitian corrections system

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.5.1 Development and implementation of the 2017/18 action plan to increase the efficiency of the Directorate of Prison Administration, in line with its strategic plan for the period 2017–2021	Achieved. As of the end of the reporting period, the strategic development plan of the Directorate of Prison Administration was under way and the results of the first year of implementation were encouraging
3.5.2 Maintain the number of standard operating procedures being implemented in all prisons and maintain compliance with international human rights standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners (2015/16: 14; 2016/17: 14; 2017/18: 14)	Achieved. The standard operating procedures were signed by the Directorate of Prison Administration and promulgated during the reporting period
3.5.3 Implementation of the directive on the prevention and management of mental disorders in 6 prisons	Implementation of the directive could not be completed owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of technical support to the Directorate of Prison Administration through 3 workshops with Directorate of Prison Administration officials and national authorities and stakeholders to assess and enhance the evolution of the new Directorate of Prison Administration structure and support needed	3	Workshops were held with the Directorate of Prison Administration officials, national authorities and stakeholders to facilitate the progression of the new Directorate of Prison Administration structure
Daily co-location of MINUSTAH corrections officers within prisons in the 3 model jurisdiction locations, to provide advisory and technical support to national authorities on effective prison management	Yes	Daily co-location of MINUSTAH corrections officers was developed within prisons in the 3 model jurisdiction locations
Provision of support for the implementation of the directive on the prevention and management of mental disorders in prisons through 2 sensitization and 2 training sessions for skilled personnel	Yes	Support was provided for the implementation of the directive on the prevention and management of mental disorders in prisons through 2 sensitization and 2 training sessions for health-care personnel

Expected accomplishment 3.6: Reinforcement of the effectiveness of the provision of corrections services by the Directorate of Prison Administration

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.6.1 Implementation of an action plan based on the directive on gender of the Directorate of Prison Administration throughout all prisons and the Directorate	A gender policy was developed but an action plan could not be implemented owing to the delay of its validation by the Directorate of Prison Administration. However, 1 meeting was convened with the Directorate to discuss the action plan

3.6.2 Increase in the number of staff of the Directorate of Prison Administration that have increased their skills through specialized training (2016/17: 79; 2017/18: 209)	The training programme was initiated by MINUSTAH and completed by MINUJUSTH, and 110 staff of the Directorate of Prison Administration were trained
3.6.3 Implementation of an inmate security scale in 2 prisons	The security scale was developed and discussed with the Directorate of Prison Administration and implemented in 1 prison (Saint Marc)
3.6.4 Operationalization of intelligence security units at the headquarters of the Directorate of Prison Administration and in all prisons (2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 16)	The operationalization of intelligence security units was not implemented by the Directorate of Prison Administration before the mandate of MINUSTAH ended
3.6.5 Increase in the number of prisons in which the automated fingerprints integrated system is implemented (2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 3; 2017/18: 9)	The work to increase the number of prisons that used the automated fingerprints integrated system was initiated with support from MINUSTAH but was not completed before the mandate of the Mission ended

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monthly meetings to sensitize and support officials of the Directorate of Prison Administration in the development of an action plan for the implementation of the Directorate's gender policy	Yes	Regular monthly meetings were held with the officials from the Directorate of Prison Administration and the development of an action plan was ongoing at the end of the reporting period
Organization of 10 on-site training sessions on gender mainstreaming for prison staff	4	Training sessions were organized in Port-au-Prince through the United Nations joint interim programme on police justice and corrections
Provision of advice and technical support, through 6 meetings, to the Directorate of Prison Administration on the implementation of an inmate security scale in 2 pilot prisons	8	Meetings were held with the Director General of the Directorate of Prison Administration and his deputies. An inmate security scale was implemented in 1 prison (Saint Marc)
Organization of 3 meetings with the Directorate of Prison Administration to support the Directorate with the roll-out of prison security intelligence in 10 prisons	No	Several meetings were held with the Director General of the Directorate of Prison Administration and his deputies. However, the roll-out of prison security intelligence in 10 prisons was not implemented despite several efforts by the Mission
Organization of 2 training sessions for 10 senior officials of the Directorate of Prison Administration per session in strategic management and leadership, 1 training session for 40 managerial staff in prison administration, 1 training session for 50 officers in basic prison management and 1 training session for 20 staff in administrative skills	No	The process was initiated with the development of curriculum and discussions with officials from the Directorate of Prison Administration, but was not completed owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Installation and operationalization of the electronic data management system (AFIS) in prisons located in Arcahaie, Carrefour, Croix-des-Bouquets, Hinche, Mirebalais and Fort Liberté	No	The project was initiated but could not completed before the end of the mandate of MINUSTAH owing to the decision of the Directorate of Prisons Administration to change the designated prisons in line with its new priorities

Expected accomplishment 3.7: Increased compliance and engagement by the Government of Haiti with United Nations human rights instruments, mechanisms and bodies

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.7.1 Increase in the number of recommendations by the United Nations human rights instruments, mechanisms and bodies, including the recommendations resulting from the universal periodic review, implemented by the Government (2015/16: 100; 2016/17: 22; 2017/18: 25)	The number of recommendations by the United Nations human rights instruments, mechanisms and bodies were not increased because those mechanisms did not hold sessions on Haiti during the reporting period
3.7.2 The Government of Haiti accepts all requests for visits by the United Nations human rights special procedures and United Nations human rights officials (2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 1)	United Nations human rights special procedures made 2 requests for visits to the Haitian Government during the reporting period. The requests were not answered
3.7.3 Maintain the number of overdue reports by the Government of Haiti to human rights instruments, mechanisms and bodies on the implementation of their obligations to a minimum (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 1)	Achieved. The number of reports to human rights bodies that were overdue remained at 2: the periodic report on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the initial report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
3.7.4 Relaunch by the Government of the process for the development of a national action plan containing all of the State's obligations on human rights	The Government did not take initiatives to relaunch a national action plan on human rights during the reporting period
3.7.5 Reports to the international human rights mechanisms are completed (2017/18: 3)	The Government did not submit reports to human rights mechanisms during the reporting period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes no)*	*Remarks*
Conduct of at least 2 meetings with Government agencies, the legislative and judicial branches, the Office for the Protection of Citizens and civil society organizations to ensure appropriate coordination for the relaunch of the process for the development of a national human rights action plan and follow-up on the engagement of the Government of Haiti with regard to the implementation of recommendations resulting from the	Yes	MINUSTAH held meetings with members of the Office for the Protection of Citizens with the aim of advocating for the resumption of work on the 2014 draft national human rights action plan. The 2014 draft is largely based on recommendations made by United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

universal periodic review and the ratification of key human rights instruments and on the preparation of reports to the human rights treaties bodies, namely, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
Conduct of at least 4 meetings with government entities and/or the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights for the drafting and submission of initial and/or periodic reports on human rights instruments ratified by Haiti	Yes	MINUSTAH held meetings with members of the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights with the aim of advocating for the resumption of work on the 2014 draft national human rights action plan, which was largely based on recommendations made by United Nations human rights mechanisms
Organization of at least 1 press conference to publicize visits of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and United Nations human rights officials and to share their findings on the human rights situation in Haiti	No	During the reporting period, there were no visits of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and United Nations human rights officials
Conduct of at least 1 workshop to launch the national action plan on human rights to be published and endorsed by the Government	No	No workshop was conducted because the Government did not finalize the draft national action plan on human rights
Development of a plan to record past human rights violations through the organization of 2 meetings and the development of a database with national actors through the United Nations joint interim programme on police, justice and corrections	No	A plan to record past human rights violations could not be developed owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Organization of awareness-raising activities in celebration of at least 1 Human Rights Day, involving youth and women's organizations, through outreach advocacy groups, radio and television programming and the distribution of promotional materials, to increase the advocacy capacity of youth and women's organizations through the United Nations joint interim programme on police, justice and corrections	No	Key days, including Human Rights Day (10 December), fell outside the reporting period

Component 4: mission support

31. The support component provided the necessary administrative, logistical and security services to an average of 941 military contingent personnel, 363 United Nations police, 1,027 formed police personnel, 504 civilian staff and 34 government-provided personnel. During the reporting period, the support component prioritized liquidation activities. Such services included the refurbishment of camps for formed police units, which showed signs of ageing, and of the facilities of the Haitian National Police, where United Nations police personnel were co-located. In addition, MINUSTAH completed the closure of the transport workshop, as well the closure of

the container yard, logistics yard and Jaborandy camps in Port-au-Prince, which completed the consolidation of the presence of the successor mission, MINUJUSTH, into two locations in Port-au-Prince. The Mission completed the disposal of assets through gifting, donation, scrap and sales methods.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, medical evacuation/casualty evacuation) (2015/16: 115 per cent; 2016/17: ≥ 90 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 90 per cent)	64.5 per cent The lower percentage was attributable primarily to the effective implementation of flight planning techniques and the streamlining of flight schedules in line with initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations
4.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2015/16: 19.5 per cent; 2016/17: ≤ 5 per cent; 2017/18: ≤ 5 per cent)	9.3 per cent The higher percentage was attributable to the lower-than-anticipated utilization of commitments that were estimated before the decision to close the Mission
4.1.3 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2015/16: 14.0 per cent; 2016/17: 13 per cent; 2017/18: 13 per cent)	17.8 per cent The higher percentage was attributable to the fact that the Mission was in its liquidation phase
4.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2015/16: 29 per cent; 2016/17: ≥ 30 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 32 per cent)	24 per cent The lower percentage was attributable to the fact that the Mission was in its liquidation phase
4.1.5 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2015/16: 49; 2016/17: ≤ 50; 2017/18: ≤ 48)	48 days
4.1.6 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2015/16: 404; 2016/17: n/a; 2017/18: ≤ 130)	12 days
4.1.7 Overall score on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2017/18: 100 per cent)	Not applicable
4.1.8 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2016/17: ≥ 85 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 85 per cent)	95.0 per cent

4.1.9 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2015/16: 65 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	Compliance was not measured owing to the end of the mandate of the Mission
4.1.10 Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2015/16: 1,403; 2016/17: ≥ 1,800; 17/18: ≥ 1,800)	Compliance was not measured owing to the end of the mandate of the Mission
4.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in United Nations accommodations that are compliant with standards on 30 June, in line with memorandums of understanding (2015/16: 100 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	100 per cent
4.1.12 Compliance with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations (2015/16: 95 per cent; 2016/17: ≥ 95 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 95 per cent)	99.4 per cent

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan in line with the Department of Field Support environment strategy	No	The mission-wide environmental action plan could not be implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Support to the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	No	The supply chain management blueprint could not be implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of 6 aircraft (1 fixed-wing, 5 rotary-wing)	1	Fixed-wing aircraft
	7	Rotary-wing aircraft
Provision of a total of 2,100 planned flight hours (600 from commercial providers, 1,500 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation services	363	Flight hours The lower output was attributable to the effective implementation of flight planning techniques and the streamlining of flight schedules in line with initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations

Oversight of aviation safety standards for 6 aircraft and 103 airports, airfields and landing sites	8	Aircraft
	27	Airfields and landing sites
		The lower output was attributable to camp closures, reduced flight operational requirements and the drawdown of Mission personnel
Budget, finance and reporting services		
Provision of budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of $336.6 million, in line with delegated authority	$90.0 million	Approved budget
Finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules	Yes	Financial statements were finalized in line with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules
Civilian personnel services		
Provision of human resource services for up to 1,329 authorized civilian personnel (319 international staff, 916 national staff and 94 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	477	Civilian staff (average strength)
	152	International staff (average strength)
	314	National staff (average strength)
	38	United Nations volunteers (average strength)
Provision of in-Mission training courses to 902 civilian personnel and support for training outside of the Mission for 48 civilian personnel	1,075	Civilian personnel (full-time equivalent) were trained on capacity-building in preparation for the eventual closing of the Mission
	9	Civilian personnel were trained outside the Mission
Support for the processing of 2,636 requests for travel within the Mission area and 181 for travel outside of the Mission for non-training purposes, and 48 requests for travel for training purposes for civilian personnel	562	Travel requests for within the Mission
	88	Travel requests for outside the Mission
	9	Travel requests for training purposes
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities. The output was calculated on the basis of a full-year budget
Facility, infrastructure and engineering services		
Maintenance and repair services for 87 mission sites in 30 locations	32	Sites
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Implementation of 11 maintenance, renovation and alteration projects, including maintenance of 10 km of roads, 1 airfield and 11 helicopter landing sites	0	The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Operation and maintenance of 246 United Nations-owned generators, 58 light towers and 16 welding generators, in addition to the electricity services contracted from the local government for 2 sites	No data	No data were collected with regard to MINUSTAH, as the assets were transferred to MINUJUSTH
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (33 wells/boreholes and 11 water treatment and purification plants) and support to 32 contingent-owned facilities at 19 sites, in addition to 2 local contractors for 2 sites and 1 Government provider for 4 sites providing raw and city water supply services	8	Wells
	3	Water treatment plants
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 38 sites	17	Sites
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services at 56 sites	26	Sites
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 18,239,187 litres of fuel (1,071,031 for air operations, 3,108,156 for ground transportation and 14,060,000 for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across 20 distribution points and 4 storage facilities	3,544,579	Litres of fuel
	220,152	Litres of fuel for air operations
	476,636	Litres of fuel for ground transportation
	2,847,791	Litres of fuel for power generation
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Information and telecommunications technology services		
Provision of and support for 2,562 handheld portable radios, 759 mobile radios for vehicles and 102 base station radios	983	Handheld radios
	505	Mobile radios
	69	Base station radios
		The lower output was attributable to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

Operation and maintenance of 14 FM radio broadcast stations and 10 radio production facilities	8	FM radio broadcast stations
	8	Radio production facilities
		The radio broadcast stations and production facilities were gradually dismantled after 31 July 2017 following their respective closures and the end of broadcasting on 30 September 2017
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 9 very small aperture terminals, 23 telephone exchanges and 100 microwave links, and provision of satellite and mobile telephone service plans	9	Very small aperture terminals
	23	Telephone exchanges
	40	Microwave links
		The decrease in the number of microwave links was due to the reduction of the Mission's footprint and the provision of local area network (LAN) and wide area network (WAN) connectivity as an alternative solution
Support and maintenance of 19 local area networks and 18 wide area networks at 19 sites	36	Local area networks
	36	Wide area networks
		The higher output was attributable to the provision of LAN and WAN connectivity to support the co-location of United Nations and Haitian National Police and the replacement of microwave links with LAN/WAN in various locations
Analysis of geospatial data covering 27,750 km^2, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 29 maps	Yes	Geospatial data covering 27,750 km^2 was analysed, topographic and thematic layers were maintained and 29 maps were produced
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (3 level I clinics and 1 dispensary) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (18 level I clinics, 1 level II hospital and 2 dispensaries) in 25 locations and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 1 level III hospital	No	Most of the contingent-owned clinics closed before the end of the budget period. The level II hospital managed by the Argentinean contingents closed on 15 August 2017 and local hospitals cleared by the Medical Services Division were consulted for serious cases. The contractual agreement with level II and III hospitals continued
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 1 level II and 1 level III medical facilities in 2 locations inside and outside the Mission area	3	Evacuations were conducted during the period. 2 cases to Port-au-Prince and 1 to the Dominican Republic
Supply chain management services		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of $36.4 million, in line with delegated authority	$6.5 million	In line with delegated authority, was provided

Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 12,000 tons of cargo within the Mission area	12,608	Tons of cargo were distributed within the Mission area during the period from 1 July to 15 October 2017
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold, with a total historical cost of $216.6 million, in line with delegated authority	No data	No data were collected with regard to MINUSTAH, as the assets were transferred to MINUJUSTH
Uniformed personnel services		
Emplacement, rotation, and repatriation of a maximum strength of 4,921 authorized military and police personnel (63 military staff officers, 2,307 contingent personnel, 951 United Nations police officers and 1,600 formed police personnel) and 50 Government-provided personnel	2,489	Military and police personnel (average strength)
	941	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	363	United Nations police (average strength)
	1,185	Formed police units personnel (average strength)
Inspection, verification and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 21 military and formed police units at 26 geographical sites	15	Inspections
	7	Geographical sites
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 3,899 military contingent and formed police personnel	941	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	1,185	Formed police units personnel (average strength)
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 4,517 military and police personnel and 43 Government-provided personnel	941	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	363	United Nations police (average strength)
	1,185	Formed police units personnel (average strength)
	34	Government-provided personnel
Support for the processing of 948 in-Mission and 61 outside-Mission travel requests for non-training purposes	562	In-Mission travel requests
	88	Outside-Mission travel requests for non-training purposes
Vehicle management and ground transportation services		
Operation and maintenance of 679 United Nations-owned vehicles (558 light passenger vehicles, 100 special purpose vehicles, 6 ambulances and 15 armoured vehicles), 61 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments and 3 main workshop and repair facilities, and provision of transport, road safety and shuttle services	558	Light passenger vehicles
	100	Special purpose vehicles
	6	Ambulances
	15	Armoured vehicles
	61	Other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments
	3	Main workshop and repair facilities were operated and maintained during the period
		In addition, transport, road safety and shuttle services were provided

Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire Mission area	Yes	Security services were provided for 11 facilities in Port-au-Prince, 1 facility in Les Cayes and 1 facility in Cap-Haïtien
Provision of close protection 24 hours a day to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Protective services were provided to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and visiting senior United Nations officials
Conduct of Mission-wide site security assessments, including residential surveys for 150 residences	63	Residential surveys were conducted The lower output was attributable to fewer requests for inspection owing to the closure of the Mission
Conduct of 18 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff	6	Information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans were conducted for new United Nations police personnel. In addition, 2 sessions on contingency plans for the hurricane season were conducted The lower output was attributable to the closure of the Mission
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	58	Induction security training sessions were held for United Nations police
	5	Fire drills for 5 facilities were conducted
Conduct of training on safe and secure approaches in field environments for 200 staff members	No	Training could not be conducted owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities
Conduct and discipline		
Continue the implementation of a three-pronged conduct and discipline strategy for all military, police and civilian personnel consisting of prevention of misconduct, enforcement of United Nations standards of conduct, and outreach activities and remedial action through victim assistance	10	Visits were made to police camps to assess risks pertaining to misconduct and sexual exploitation and abuse
	57	Induction training activities were held
HIV/AIDS		
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all Mission personnel	No	Information on HIV counselling could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the end of the mandate of the Mission and the consequent prioritization of liquidation activities

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars, budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)÷(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	–	–	–	–
Military contingents	17 927.8	17 294.8	633.0	3.5
United Nations police	8 513.3	6 746.8	1 766.5	20.7
Formed police units	18 048.9	14 877.1	3 171.8	17.6
Subtotal	**44 490.0**	**38 918.7**	**5 571.3**	**12.5**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	18 461.2	24 374.6	(5 913.4)	(32.0)
National staff	5 603.6	7 257.5	(1 653.9)	(29.5)
United Nations Volunteers	1 402.1	278.5	1 123.6	80.1
General temporary assistance	–	543.8	(543.8)	–
Government-provided personnel	709.8	705.0	4.8	0.7
Subtotal	**26 176.7**	**33 159.4**	**(6 982.7)**	**(26.7)**
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	270.0	106.4	163.6	60.6
Official travel	226.1	1 019.9	(793.8)	(351.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	9 975.5	8 145.0	1 830.5	18.3
Ground transportation	822.4	656.5	165.9	20.2
Air operations	2 878.8	2 711.0	167.8	5.8
Marine operations	–	2.2	(2.2)	–
Communications	1 775.2	1 110.5	664.7	37.4
Information technology	930.2	980.4	(50.2)	(5.4)
Medical	63.5	672.4	(608.9)	(958.9)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	2 391.6	2 516.8	(125.2)	(5.2)
Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**19 333.3**	**17 921.1**	**1 412.2**	**7.3**
Gross requirements	**90 000.0**	**89 999.2**	**0.8**	**0.0**
Staff assessment income	1 601.2	3 627.5	(2 026.3)	(126.5)
Net requirements	**88 398.8**	**86 371.7**	**2 027.1**	**2.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**90 000.0**	**89 999.2**	**0.8**	–

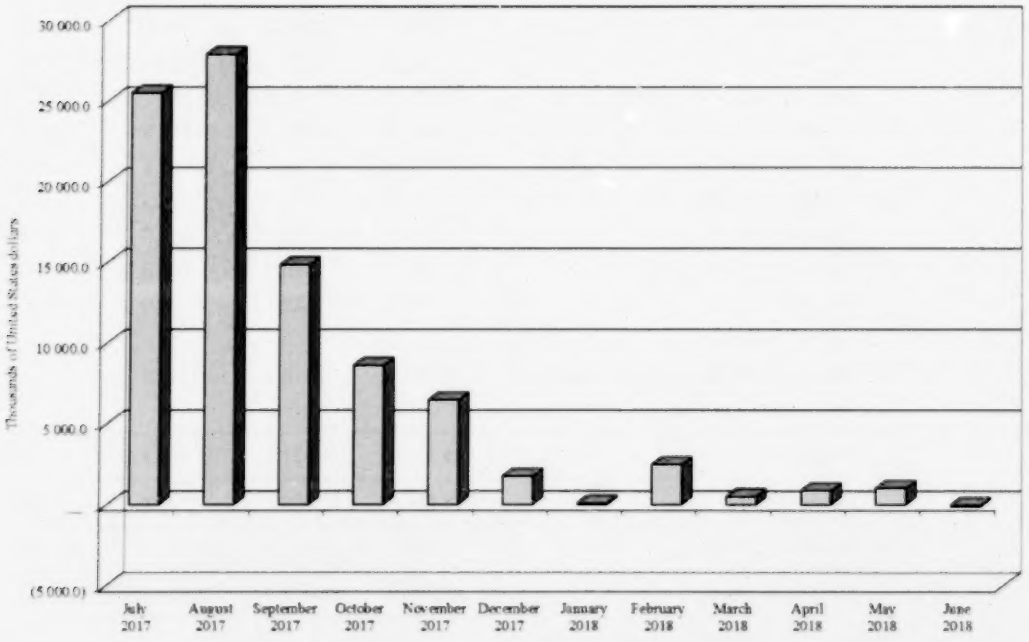
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	*Appropriation*		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	44 490	(5 571)	38 919
II. Civilian personnel	26 177	6 982	33 159
III. Operational costs	19 333	(1 411)	17 922
Total	**90 000**	**–**	**90 000**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**7.8**

32. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, and from group III, operational costs, to group II, civilian personnel, to cover the increased salary requirements attributable to the higher separation costs, the retention of civilian personnel for an additional 2.5 months to support liquidation activities and the application of the revised salary scale for national staff effective September 2017. The redeployment from group I was possible as a result of reduced requirements owing to the accelerated repatriation of military and police personnel. The redeployment from group III was possible as a result of lower requirements for facilities and infrastructure following the earlier repatriation of military and police personnel and the cancellation of architectural and demolition work for Delta camp.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



33. Higher expenditures in July and August 2017 were attributable primarily to the recording of obligations for reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing Governments for standard costs and for claims related to contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment services for the 2017/18 period.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Investment revenue	387.2
Other/miscellaneous revenue	5 146.5
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	3 270.4
Total	**8 804.1**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	2 583.5
Formed police units	2 135.3
Subtotal	**4 718.8**
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	1 141.2
Formed police units	1 270.5
Subtotal	**2 411.7**
Total	**7 130.5**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.1	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	1.7	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.9	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	1.5–5.75		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-mission agreement[a]	956.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	**956.6**

[a] The total amount includes the estimated value of land and accommodation facilities provided by the Government of Haiti and waived landing and vehicle registration fees.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	$633.0	3.5%

34. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual number of 2,822 person-months deployed for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2017, compared with the 4,358 person-months budgeted for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2017, owing to the accelerated repatriation of military personnel; (b) fewer claims for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment, owing to the unserviceability or non-deployment of the equipment; and (c) lower freight costs, owing to the efforts made to consolidate shipments for the repatriation of contingent-owned major equipment for two troop-contributing countries.

35. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation attributable to the higher actual average flight price of $1,918 per person, compared with the budgeted average price of $1,008, and the costs for the repatriation of one aviation unit, which was scheduled to be repatriated during the 2016/17 period but was delayed to provide aviation services to the Mission pending the engagement of a commercial aviation services provider; and (b) contingent-owned major equipment, attributable primarily to the costs of repainting the repatriated equipment.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$1 766.5	20.7%

36. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual number of 1,451 person-months deployed, compared with 1,664 person-months budgeted for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2017, owing to the accelerated repatriation of United Nations police personnel to reach the mandated authorized strength of 295 police personnel transferred to MINUJUSTH. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, which were attributable to the higher actual average price per ticket of $2,188, compared with the budgeted average price of $1,742.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$3 171.8	17.6%

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

37. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual number of 4,108 person-months deployed, compared with 4,740 person-months budgeted for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2017, owing to the accelerated repatriation of formed police units to reach the authorized strength of 985 personnel transferred to MINUJUSTH; (b) the lower actual average price per ticket of $2,288 for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, compared with the budgeted average price of $2,592; (c) fewer claims for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment, owing to the unserviceability or non-deployment of the equipment arising from the accelerated drawdown of formed police units following the closure of the Mission; and (d) lower freight costs, owing to the efforts made to consolidate shipments for the repatriation of contingent-owned major equipment for three police-contributing countries.

	Variance	
International staff	($5 913.4)	(32.0%)

38. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the higher actual incumbency of 912 person-months for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017, compared with the budgeted incumbency of 741 person-months, resulting from the retention of some civilian personnel to carry out liquidation activities; and (b) higher separation costs, including repatriation grants, leave commutation and repatriation travel costs, compared with budgeted estimates.

	Variance	
National staff	($1 653.9)	(29.5%)

39. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the higher actual incumbency of 164 person-months for National Professional Officers and 1,636 person-months for General Service staff, compared with the budgeted incumbency of 156 person-months and 1,411 person-months, respectively; (b) the application of the revised salary scale for national staff effective September 2017, which resulted in an increased monthly salary of $4,682 (from $3,125) for National Professional Officers and of $1,215 (from $958) for General Service staff; and (c) the appreciation of the Haitian gourde, resulting in the application of the average exchange rate of 63.74 Haitian gourdes per United States dollar, compared with the rate of 68.27 Haitian gourdes applied in the approved budget.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$1 123.6	80.1%

40. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual incumbency of 151 person-months for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2017, compared with the budgeted incumbency of 183 person-months; and (b) fewer claims for settling-in grants and pre-departure and repatriation expenses, compared with budgeted estimates.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($543.8)	–

41. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the separation costs for the Electoral Support Section staff members, who had been retained during the 2016/17 period to support the electoral process; and (b) the need by MINUJUSTH for general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja Extension 2,

the decommissioning of Galileo and other cross-cutting projects for which a provision had not been included in the approved budget.

	Variance	
Consultants	$163.6	60.6%

42. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the engagement of fewer consultants, compared with budgeted estimates, to support the implementation of planned substantive activities and support the Government of Haiti in the areas of public governance, prisoner rehabilitation, translation and gender affairs, owing to the prioritization of liquidation activities.

	Variance	
Official travel	($793.8)	(351.1%)

43. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) additional travel within the Mission area to undertake various liquidation activities; and (b) additional travel for staff members on temporary duty assignments from other missions and United Nations Headquarters to support the liquidation process of the Mission. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for official training travel, attributable primarily to the reprioritization of activities to cover additional travel costs for staff members on temporary duty assignment from other missions and United Nations Headquarters to assist in the liquidation of MINUSTAH.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$1 830.5	18.3%

44. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the accelerated repatriation of uniformed personnel, which led to reduced requirements for fumigation, wastewater treatment, repairs and maintenance and laboratory services for food and fuel, as well as fewer claims for residential security for non-civilian personnel; (b) the cancellation of architectural and demolition work for Delta camp, which was retained and transferred to MINUJUSTH in its current state to accommodate the Community Violence Reduction Section and the Security Section; and (c) the non-acquisition of field defence supplies, owing to the repatriation of military personnel. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for the rental of premises, attributable primarily to the unanticipated extended period of time required to restore the properties and return them to their owners.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$165.9	20.2%

45. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual consumption of 476,636 litres of fuel, compared with the 705,351 litres budgeted for the period, owing to the write-off and/or disposition of vehicles as part of the liquidation activities of the Mission. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the higher actual average cost of $0.68 per litre, compared with the budgeted cost of $0.64.

	Variance	
Air operations	$167.8	5.8%

46. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual number of 363 flight hours, compared with the 626 flight hours budgeted, owing to flight planning processes that were streamlined in line with the initiative of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations aviation operations. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher fixed costs for the positioning and painting of the aircraft.

	Variance	
Communications	$664.7	(37.4%)

47. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower costs for printing promotional items, including T-shirts, caps, banners and calendars for public information, compared with budgeted estimates; (b) the implementation of sensitization activities in support of the campaign to prevent sexual exploitation and violence using voluntary contributions instead of funds from the approved budget; and (c) the non-implementation of services for the production and broadcast of four television and four radio spots, owing to the prioritization of activities in line with the liquidation of the Mission.

	Variance	
Information technology	($50.2)	(5.4%)

48. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the implementation of the air information management, content management and situational awareness systems to enhance the overall management of aviation operations and provide the technology platforms on which timely data will be presented and visualized to allow for effective crisis and medium-term decision-making, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget. The systems were transferred to MINUJUSTH.

	Variance	
Medical	($608.9)	(958.9%)

49. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to claims carried forward from previous financial periods for air evacuation services as well as hospitalization services at the level III hospital in Santo Domingo for military contingent personnel.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($125.2)	(5.2%)

50. The increased requirements were attributable to the engagement of a larger number of individual contractual personnel, compared with budgeted estimates, to support the liquidation activities of the Mission. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) training, supplies and services, attributable primarily to the use of in-house resources; and (b) other freight and related costs, attributable to lower customs clearance fees, compared with budgeted estimates, owing to the reduction of acquisitions during the period in line with the liquidation of the Mission, and the use of United Nations-owned assets for inland transportation services.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

51. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $800 with respect to the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2018 amounting to $8,804,100 from investment revenue ($387,200), other revenue ($5,146,500) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations ($3,270,400).**